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CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process (annex I) and the Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (annex II), issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 126 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

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ANNEX I

Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process, issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia,

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Adopted the following declaration:

1. We exchanged views on and assessed the status of the implementation of the Paris Agreements ("the Agreements").

We note that, despite all the difficulties involved, substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the Agreements. In this regard, we pay high tribute to the eminent role played by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), and commend the efforts of Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia and the Head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and his staff.

2. We stress the imperative need for the Cambodian parties to renew their commitment to the cease-fire and related measures under the Agreements, and call upon all Cambodian parties concerned to refrain from hostilities and to resolve, in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation, any disputes through peaceful means.

3. We welcome the accession of the SNC, signed by all its members, to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and reaffirm the importance of safeguarding respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia.

4. (a) We reaffirm the vital importance of holding free and fair elections in the spring of 1993 as scheduled, and welcome the progress that UNTAC, in cooperation with SNC, is making in preparing a new electoral law and taking other steps necessary for the holding of free and fair elections;

(b) We stress the importance of the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, particularly in relation to the elections set for the next spring. In this connection, we note with appreciation the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as lead agency, in close coordination with other international organizations, the countries concerned, and relevant non-governmental organizations, for the repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons. We recognize the extremely difficult circumstances under which repatriation and resettlement are being conducted and pledge our continued support for such efforts.

5. (a) Mindful of the statement of the President of the Security Council of the United Nations of 12 June 1992, we stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Agreements and the need for compliance by all the signatories with the provisions of the Agreements to allow UNTAC to exercise, in consultation with SNC, all the powers with which it is mandated by the Agreements, in accordance with the mechanisms and time schedule set therein;

(b) We welcome the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire on 13 June. We, however, express our serious concern over the difficulties UNTAC is encountering in the implementation of the Agreements, in particular over the refusal of one party to allow the necessary deployment of UNTAC prior to and since the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire in the areas under its control. We call upon that party to cooperate with UNTAC in the full and timely implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire and to meet promptly its obligations under the Agreements;

(c) We emphasize the need for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to accelerate the deployment of the full UNTAC peace-keeping forces to Cambodia and within the country.

6. We stress the need for UNTAC to exercise its mandate under articles 6 and 7 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, and under sections A and B, among others, of annex 1 to that Agreement, to ensure a neutral political environment.

To this end, we urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to recruit and deploy in Cambodia all essential United Nations civil administration personnel as soon as possible.

7. We confirm that we will render, in accordance with the Agreements, all necessary support and cooperation so that UNTAC may fulfil its mandate and that the second phase may proceed as scheduled. In this respect, we stress the importance of timely financial contributions and the provision of personnel.

8. We call upon the Security Council of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the two Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference to continue to monitor carefully the implementation of the Agreements, as provided by the Agreements.

9. Through this Declaration, we intend to give a clear signal that there is full international support for the peace process and to reaffirm the importance we attach to its effective and expeditious implementation.

ANNEX II

Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia on 22 June 1992

We, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB),

Meeting at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (MCRRC) on 20 and 22 June 1992, hosted by the Government of Japan and co-chaired by the host and UNDP,

Adopted the following declaration:

Socio-economic situation in Cambodia

1. We recognize that Cambodia suffers from the devastation of a 20-year-long war, which resulted in the destruction of its basic infrastructure, deterioration of living standards, lack of human resources and a serious fiscal deficit. In order to undertake full-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction which would bring about economic and social stability in Cambodia, external assistance, both technical and financial, is indispensable.

Guidelines for assistance in Cambodia

2. We consider that the following points must be taken note of in proceeding to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia:

(a) Successful implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance effort for Cambodia as a whole is highly dependent on strict adherence to the Agreements reached at the Paris Conference on 23 October 1991;

(b) The main responsibility for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia rests with the Cambodian people, and international assistance for

rehabilitation and reconstruction should be supportive of the self-help efforts of the Cambodian people themselves;

(c) Assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be made available impartially, with full regard for Cambodia's sovereignty, benefit all regions of Cambodia and reach all levels of society and the most needy sectors of the population;

(d) During the transitional period, as referred to in the Agreements, in addition to emergency humanitarian assistance - including de-mining - and rehabilitation assistance with quick impact, ground work for longer-term assistance, which addresses priority needs, should be initiated;

(e) Contributors should take into consideration the priorities identified in paragraph 10 of the Paris Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia (food security, health, housing, training, education, the transport network and the restoration of Cambodia's existing basic infrastructure and public utilities) and developed in the report entitled "Cambodia, socio-economic situation and immediate needs", which was jointly prepared by UNDP, the World Bank, IMF and ADB and based on the results of special missions carried out by these four organizations and other agencies, and the consolidated appeal, issued on 20 April 1992 by the United Nations Secretary-General, concerning the rehabilitation of Cambodia;

(f) In the implementation of assistance programmes, due regard should be paid to possible adverse effects on the environment; due consideration should also be given to measures which will improve the social and cultural conditions of the Cambodian people, in particular those of disadvantaged groups, and the roll of women.

Achievements to date

3. (a) We welcome the substantial and generous sums pledged during the MCRRC for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. We take note of the fact that the Secretary-General's consolidated appeal for Cambodia's needs of April 1992 outlined the most urgent needs to be met during the rehabilitation period. The pledges made at the MCRRC, including ongoing commitments, amount to US$ 880 million, including medium-term needs. This is a clear manifestation of the determination and willingness of the international community to assist in the rehabilitation of Cambodia. We express our resolve to implement without delay the commitments already made and we sincerely hope that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia will proceed in a timely and satisfactory manner;

(b) We highly appreciate the role of the non-governmental organizations, which have been extensively engaged in activities to meet the humanitarian needs in Cambodia. We express our strong hope that the experience and expertise of the non-governmental organizations will continue to be utilized in the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

International support mechanism

4. During the transitional period, the authority representing Cambodia regarding international assistance is the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), in accordance with the terms of the Paris Agreements. We welcome the statement by UNTAC regarding the procedure for the clearance of rehabilitation projects, as expressed at the SNC meeting of 10 June 1992, which also stressed the need to maintain the closest dialogue with all the Cambodian parties in helping to coordinate all assistance. We encourage the countries and organizations concerned to provide the necessary information and to consult with the UNTAC Director for Rehabilitation at Phnom Penh, so that during the transitional period the assistance of bilateral and international organizations will be implemented effectively and without duplication. The Director will monitor such assistance in order to advise contributors on the overall progress of the rehabilitation programme.

5. We agree to establish a consultative body to be called the "International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia" (ICORC), which will be an international mechanism for coordinating, in consultation with the Government of Cambodia when formed after free and fair elections, the medium- and long-term assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, the framework of which is described in the appendix to the present declaration. ICORC will be open to countries and international organizations contributing to the medium- and long-term reconstruction of Cambodia, bilaterally, multilaterally, or through tripartite or other arrangements. It will be chaired by Japan, and in principle will be convened annually, with the venue normally alternating between Tokyo and Paris. The first meeting of ICORC will be convened by the chair-country at an appropriate time prior to the holding of elections.

6. We welcome the recent initiative taken by the international financial community towards supporting the normalization of Cambodia's relations with international financial institutions.

We also welcome the announcement made by the representative of Cambodia at the Conference to take the necessary steps to facilitate the normalization of its relationships with the international financial institutions.

Issues for the development of Cambodia's economy in the future

7. International financial institutions stressed the importance of market-based reforms in Cambodia to increasing output in major sectors of the economy, which has yet to regain the levels of nearly a quarter of a century ago. In Cambodia, there remain fundamental institutional and policy-related constraints to further economic progress which must be addressed promptly. We stress our resolve and willingness to extend appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to Cambodia during the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, through appropriate approaches that ensure and strengthen Cambodia's own capacity to sustain its development.

8. We are hopeful that, with the assistance now envisaged for the rehabilitation period, as well as the reconstruction phase, Cambodia can expand and diversify its external trade and investment relationships, so that it will be integrated into the dynamic economic development of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world.

Appendix

Framework of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia

1. The International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) will be a long-term consultative body that will provide a forum through which contributors can exchange views and information with the Cambodian authorities, with the objective of coordinating better the international assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

2. ICORC is expected to enable the Government of Cambodia, to be formed after free and fair elections, to put its views before the contributors and to facilitate its planning, with advance notice of aid levels and aid priorities to be provided by the contributors. It is also expected to enable the contributors to consult with and advise the Cambodian authorities on development requirements, which would be helpful for the contributors in setting their own aid levels and priorities for the benefit of Cambodia.

3. An important role of ICORC will be to provide an occasion for the coordination of assistance to Cambodia to develop an institutional economic and social planning and aid-management capacity necessary for the successful implementation of the reconstruction programme.

4. The membership of ICORC will be open to all countries and international organizations contributing to the long-term reconstruction of Cambodia.

5. After its formation, the Government of Cambodia will be represented at all meetings of ICORC.

6. During the transitional period, Cambodia will be represented by a delegation representing the Supreme National Council of Cambodia. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Cambodia will also be represented.

7. Representatives of non-governmental organizations active in Cambodia, and nominated by the NGO Coordination Committee for Cambodia, will be welcome to present their views as observers at meetings of ICORC.

8. Japan will convene and chair the meetings of ICORC, which will be conducted annually, unless the convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations, agrees otherwise.

9. During the transitional period, UNDP, in cooperation with UNTAC and other relevant international agencies, will provide technical and secretariat support to ICORC. This role will subsequently be assumed by an international organization or organizations invited to do so by the Government of Cambodia, formed after free and fair elections.

10. The venue for ICORC meetings will normally alternate between Tokyo and Paris. The convener, in consultation with participating countries and international organizations may determine to convene meetings in other venues, such as Phnom Penh.